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Ucayali, the first intercultural ALEGRA center

During the World Bank's mission in Peru, the first ALEGRA with an intercultural approach was announced, which will serve more than twenty native communities in Ucayali.

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THE DIGITIZATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT AND THE NATIONAL BOARD OF JUSTICE

Both institutions who are part of the country's justice system are beneficiaries of the Non-Criminal Improvement Program, through which investment projects are carried out in pursuit of a digital and speedy justice system.



The World Bank is a cooperating entity of the Improvement Program of Justice Administration Services - Eje No Penal, and within the framework of the financing projects, it has digitalized access to the services provided by the Constitutional Court and the National Board of Justice as a further step in its technological modernization process.

This involves the development of two computer systems, one for the organic processes of the Constitutional Court and, the other,

for the creation of the Information System of the National Registry of Judges and Prosecutors "Quién es Quién en la Magistratura (Who's Who in the Magistracy)", for the National Board of Justice.

Registration System for the organic processes of the Constitutional Court

This system facilitates the virtual filing of claims of actions of unconstitutionality, complaints of law and jurisdictional disputes through the Jurisdictional

Reception Desk located on the Court's institutional website. Users can now file their claims virtually from anywhere in the country, at any time. This innovation streamlines the admissibility process and ensures efficient compliance with the established deadlines, allowing users who need to file their claims to do so in a transparent and quick manner, saving time and money, since it will no longer be necessary to physically go to any of the Constitutional Court's offices to access justice services.

Technology at work, the experts speak



INTERVIEW:

Luis Ávila Agreda
Supervisor of the Eje No Penal Program for the Constitutional Court Project

What is the Organic Process System of the Constitutional Court?

The organic process system of the Constitutional Court is the one that defends the structure of the legal order, its hierarchy and coherence. It resolves conflicts of competence between State bodies, the effectiveness of legal provisions and administrative acts, among other important points.

Explain how the system works

The computerized system allows the virtual registration of the proceedings filed and completed in the Constitutional Court and all the procedural acts that are carried out until the completion of such proceedings.

The system includes authentication mechanisms



that allow only persons authorized and validated by the entities in conflict to present documents related to the process or to the officials responsible for its conduct in the Constitutional Court.

The digital forms used by the system to register the documents used in the process have been designed and validated. It includes the use of digital certi-



The TC's Organic Processes system will also allow the general public to consult the academic and professional record of the magistrates.



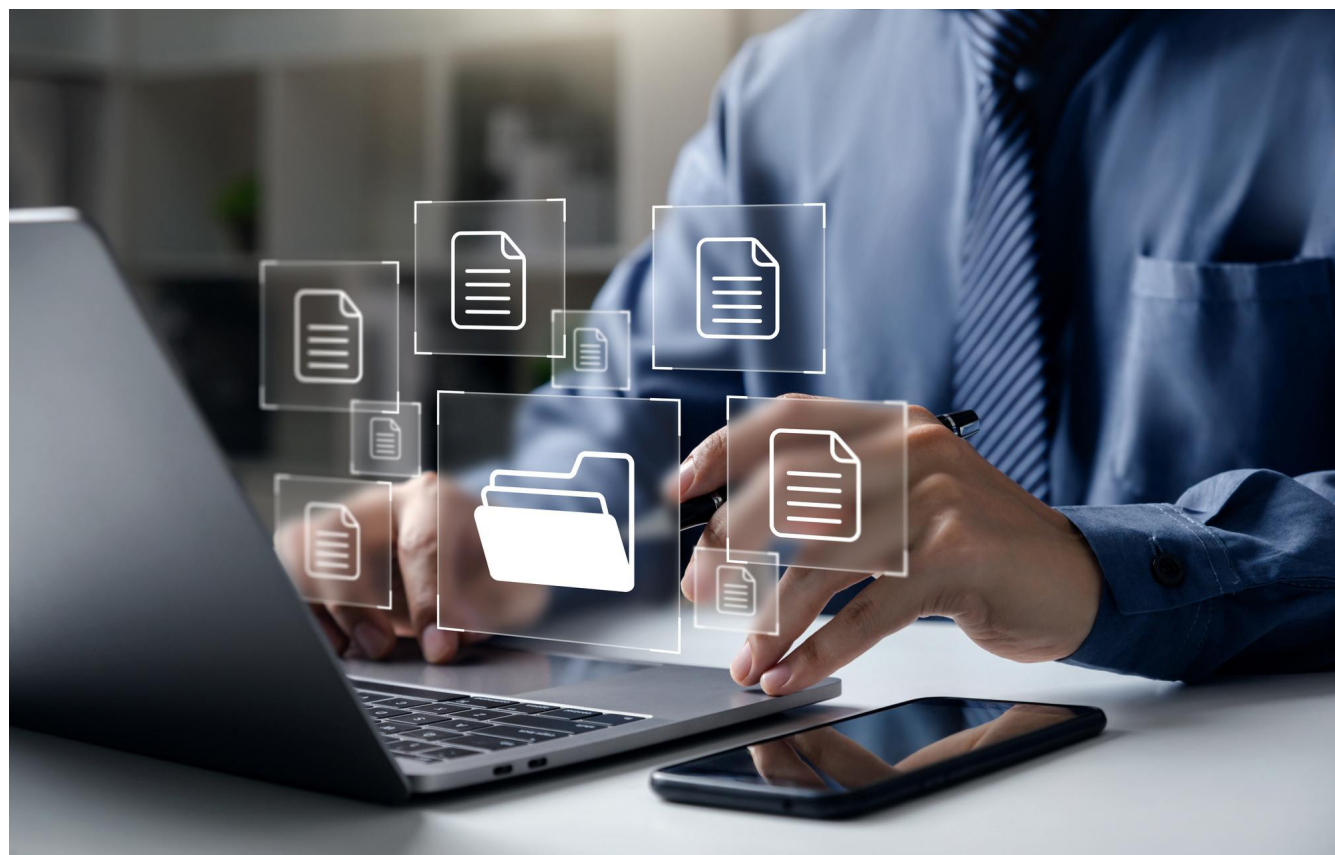
ficates, so that the parties involved, the interested parties and the officials in charge of interacting with such parties, can digitally sign such documents, using the mechanisms that RENIEC contemplates for such purpose. It also includes notification mechanisms by e-mail and instant messaging or other digital means.

From the documentation that is progressively entered, the process file is built, allowing visualization and access individually or in its entirety, in PDF format.

Does this System contribute to the reduction in time, money and burden of the processes that be-

gin and end in the Constitutional Court and what has been the impact thanks to its development and implementation?

Yes, it reduces costs and time because people can register their legal briefs virtually and send them to the reception desk in an easy and friendly way. It was prepared by a lawyer specialized in the matter and determined the procedural actions and appeals that begin and end in the Court. Likewise, we worked hand in hand with an engineer who developed the system, once the needs of the institution were identified. The impact is positive as it is an important step in



the digital transformation policy implemented by the Constitutional Court.

“Who's Who in the Magistracy”

The National Board of Justice already has the National Register of Judges and Prosecutors. This system is important because it facilitates the information that the Magistrates of the National Board need to consult in order to carry out the selection, appointment, ratification and disciplinary processes for judges and prosecutors at the national level.

The system provides an updated and reliable database that improves the processing of information, thus guaranteeing the independence and suitability of judges and prosecutors who seek to be ratified in their positions or who are immersed in a disciplinary inquiry. This provides access to the academic background, work experience, professional achievements, merits, sanctions, affidavits, etc. of more than 3500 judges and 8000 prosecutors throughout the country.

Before the development of this system, information was scattered and had to be re-



quested through official letters that took several weeks to be answered by the institutions consulted, such as the Judicial Branch, the Public Ministry and/or the Academy of the Magistracy. Today it is centralized for easy access.

It is important to point out that this system also allows the general public to consult the academic and professional record of the magistrates, their merits and information of a public nature and other data of interest as defined in the Personal Data Protection Law.



The impact is positive because this is an important stage in digital transformation policy implemented by the Constitutional Court.





INTERVIEW:

Víctor Sánchez Cubas

Supervisor of the Eje No Penal Program for the Project with the National Board of Justice.

Could you describe how the National Registry of Judges and Prosecutors works?

The implementation of the Who's Who computer system for the National Registry of Judges and Prosecutors has been carried out on the basis of the computer platform of the National Board of Justice and is in charge of the Functional Information Registry Area, which has the information and data basis for its implementation. The main functionalities of the system are as follows:

- To search for judges and prosecutors by last name and first name, National Identification Document

(DNI), judicial/prosecutor's district, position, state, among others.

- To present the selected judge's or prosecutor's academic and employment information through a user-friendly interface.
- To present consolidated statistics of information from judges and prosecutors.
- To record information related to personal data, movements in the Magistracy, and complaints, sanctions and disciplinary proceedings of judges or prosecutors.
- To validate the information entered for judges or prosecutors, in particular their movements in the Magistracy and academic information.



The implementation of the Who's Who computer system for the National Register of Judges and Prosecutors has been carried out on the basis of the computer platform of the National Board of Justice.



How much does this system benefit the Magistrates of the National Board of Justice, for the processes of ratification and appointment of judges and prosecutors?

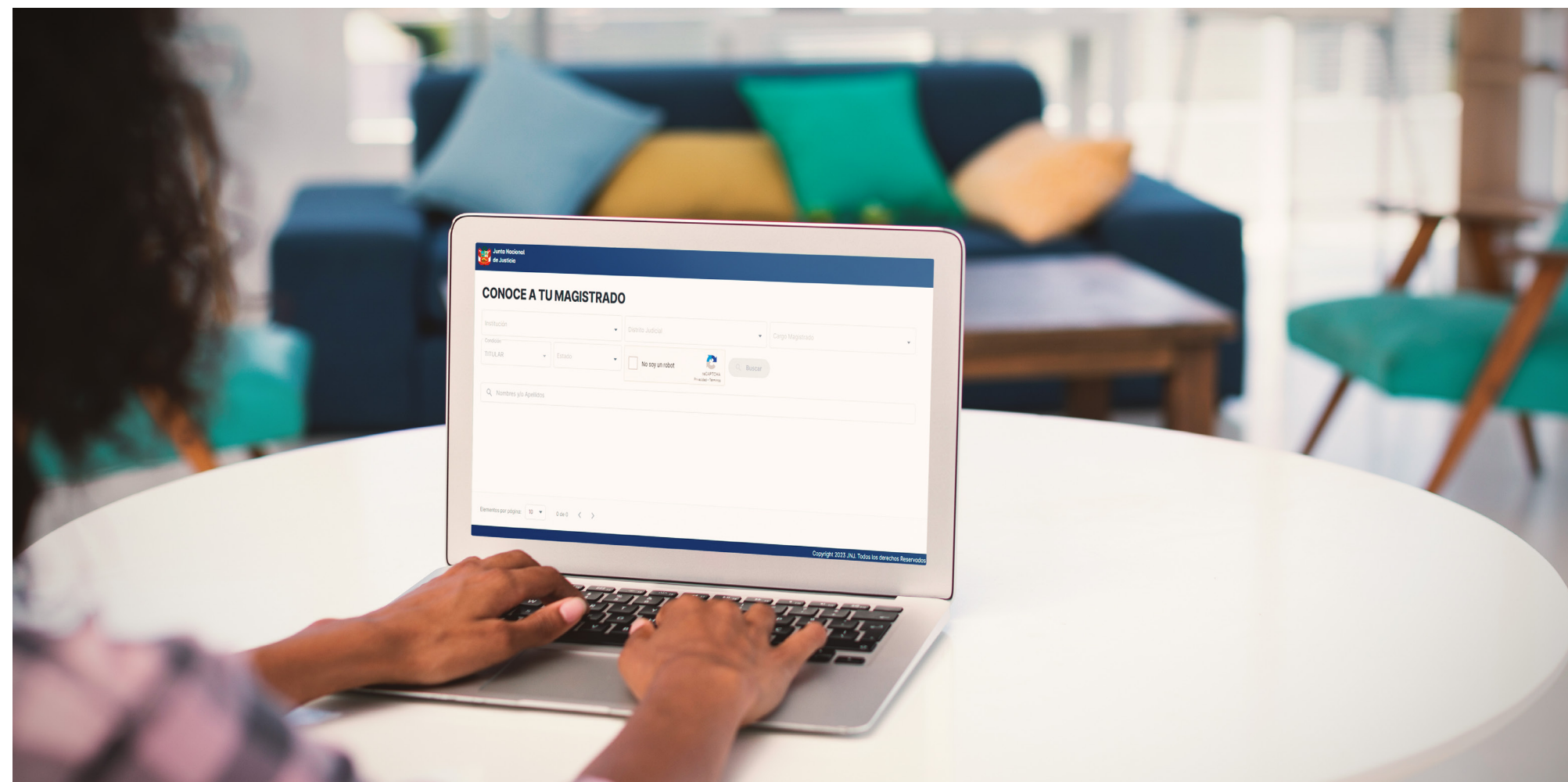
This system makes it possible to make the information that the National Board of Justice maintains on magistrates transparent to the public.

Before this system, how did JNJ magistrates obtain the information they needed? Was it slower?

Before this system, the information held by the National Board of Justice was scattered and not unified.

In general terms, what will this system allow for the users of the JNJ?

This system will allow information to be obtained centrally at greater speed. The Eje No Penal Program has made an investment of S/ 123,786, for the benefit of the National Board of Justice, as one of the beneficiary institutions served by Executing Unit 003 of the Program.



THE GOAL IS TO HAVE A MEGA ALEGRA CENTER IN EACH REGION

World Bank officials met in Lima with representatives of the beneficiary institutions of Executing Unit 003 of the Improvement Program Eje No Penal.



implement a Mega Alegra center in each region ensuring that the service expands to more people.



World Bank mission receives the Director General of the Public Defender's Office at the offices of the Non-Criminal Axis Program in Lima.

Every year, a World Bank working mission arrives in Lima to monitor the work actions developed within the Eje No Penal Program framework. This is the third year since the Program was created. The Public Defense Directorate of the Ministry of Justice, which manages the Alegra and

Mega Alegra centers in the country, has achieved the goals set over time, however, the projection is even more ambitious: to implement a Mega Alegra center in each region ensuring that the service expands to more people.

We have already explained





As part of the scope of the World Bank's Improvement Program - Eje No Penal, the first Alegra center with an intercultural approach will be implemented in Ucayali, considered the Amazon region with the largest presence of native communities in Peru.



that the Alegra and Mega Alegra centers are free law offices for people in vulnerable situations and with limited economic resources. According to statistics shared by the Case Tracking System - DGDPAJ, in 2022 there were 159, 855 requests for new consultations and sponsorships at the national level.

A number that indicates that there is a huge need. As part of the scope of the World Bank's Improvement Program - Eje No Penal, the first Alegra center with an intercultural approach will be implemented in Ucayali, considered the Amazon

region with the largest presence of native communities in Peru.

It is estimated that the Alegra center of Ucayali will serve 20 communities, some of which are in a situation of isolation or initial contact. The Amahuaca, Ashaninka, Awajún or Mashco Piro are just some of the native groups in the area that will be served by this Alegra center. According to the Ministry of Culture, up to 16 native languages are spoken in the area.

"The goal is to have a Mega Alegra center in each re-



It is estimated that the Alegra center of Ucayali will serve 20 communities, some of which are in a situation of isolation or initial contact.





Los centros Alegra y Mega Alegra brindan un servicio a los más vulnerables, personas que, de otra forma, no podrían costear un abogado particular.



gion. The Alegra and Mega Alegra centers provide a service to the most vulnerable people, who would otherwise not be able to afford a private attorney. We make our public defenders available to the public and provide free legal advice,” said the General Director of Public Defense. Dr. Walter Martinez.

In order to ensure that the implementation of the center of Ucayali meets the highest standards of care and protection of the envi-

ronment, the Bank representatives present at the meeting, Adrian Fozzard, Practice Manager of the Governance Global Practice for the Latin America and Caribbean Region of the World Bank, Carolina Vaira, Senior Specialist and Project Manager, Roberto Pardo, IT and Technology Consultant, and Renée Menard, World Bank Social Specialist, explained the urgency of complying with the social and environmental safeguards stipulated by the multilateral organization.

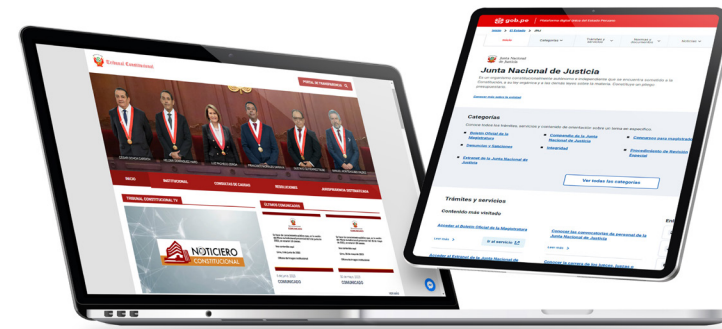
National Board of Justice and Constitutional Court

The round of work was also attended by Engineer César Rodríguez, head of the Technology Office of the Constitutional Court, who explained the functionality of the recently developed Registration System for organic processes of the Constitutional Court, and the immediate horizon of the digital transformation of this institution.

“With the system developed by the Eje No Penal Program of the World Bank now the organic processes of the Constitutional Court, those that begin and end in the Court, are 100% digital from the beginning, referring to the stage of admissibility of the claim,” said Rodríguez. “These are the Actions of Unconstitutionality, complaints of law and Competency Claims that can now be entered through the juris-

dictional reception desk of the website, facilitating the entry of the file”.

The officials also held a meeting with the representative of the National Board of Justice, Betty Marrujo, General Director of the JNJ, in the framework of the development of the National Registry of Judges and Prosecutors for the consolidation of information, and to make it transparent and easily accessible.



Carolina Vaira, World Bank (WB) project manager, and Rodolfo Albán, executive director of the Non-Criminal Axis Program, met in Lima with WB consultants



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